

WARRING AGAINST SOCIETY.

ANARCHISTS BUSY IN EUROPE.

MURDEROUS ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE, SPAIN, ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

AGITATION FOR THE RELIEF OF EVICTED TENANTS IN IRELAND—THE FACTIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT—EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY IN THE LORDS—MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE AND ITALY—A CLAIM AGAINST ABING-TON BAIRD.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 2.—The red spectre is abroad in Europe. Recently witnessed some of its work in Barcelona. Since then the arrests and discoveries in Spain and Marseilles, the renewed activity of the Anarchist faction in London, and their kindred type in Dublin, give a disturbing outlook to the coming winter. It is by no means certain that the infernal machines sent from Orleans to Emperor William and Count von Capri were more than a hoax. If they were seriously intended to do mischief, the villain who dispatched them was a bungler. He used common gunpowder, and his machine was so badly put together that possibly it would not have discharged itself under the most favorable circumstances. Emperor William does not think very seriously of the matter and the Paris press declare it was a put-up job by the German police or spies, or the work of some mad Englishman.

The events at Marseilles and in Spain are of a different category, as is shown by the fact that the Anarchist group desire to accomplish. The mere pleasure of making war upon society and blowing society to pieces because it wears a black coat and possesses a ten-dollar piece, is so utterly insane that only homicidal maniacs can approve such a programme. There is no money to be made in this work. It does not support the propaganda of a political party. There is less sanity in the movement than in the cause of the Nihilist. None but cranks would care to enroll themselves among the Anarchists; but cranks, alas, are an increasing number, and so are the Anarchists. Though cowed in Germany, and many of them expelled from Switzerland, they have developed among the Latin races of Spain and France. The arrests at Valladolid promise to bring about the uprooting of the society in Spain.

In London these gentlemen have been seriously disturbed by the changed attitude of Mr. Asquith. A fortnight ago the Home Secretary defiantly justified the letting off of what he described as superfluous steam in Trafalgar Square. For this conduct he has been severely heckled in the House of Commons and the newspapers last Saturday. He deemed it advisable to retire, accompanied by another gathering of Anarchists, called the Commonwealth Society, at an interesting battleground, because the society encouraged the massacre of innocent persons. It is a pity that this discovery was not made sooner. "The Commonwealth" newspaper has, of course, denounced him, and some of the Anarchist members uttered veiled threats of violence.

It is not, however, deemed probable that these gentlemen will do much harm in London. They are all well known, and could be easily arrested. The right of asylum is to them a matter of vital value. Any grave indiscretion on their part would most likely lead to their being handed over to those Continental Governments from whose vengeance the bulk of them have already fled. According to a statement made in Parliament, it seems not unlikely that "The Commonwealth" will be prosecuted and suppressed, like the notorious "Freiheit."

The outbreak of violence in Dublin has a graver aspect than the frothy utterances of Anarchists in London. The shooting of Reed is deemed by the Castle authorities to confirm the news which had already reached the heads of the police, that even under Mr. Morley's rule a secret society has for some time past been flourishing in Dublin. In that city there is always a body of desperadoes willing to be ready to commit acts of extreme violence under the guise of political zeal. Police attention has been directed for some time to a group suspected of the two dynamite outrages at the Castle, and Reed, the murdered man, with Sheridan, the prisoner, were virtually under surveillance as belonging to that particular group.

It is not forgotten that Reed and his brother were witnesses in favor of the celebrated Invincibles, and endeavored to establish an alibi in favor of one prisoner, who was hanged. Of Sheridan the police know much more than they will publish. In fact, the case is likely once more to establish the truth of his informant. Every Irish conspiracy has had its informer.

There is no reason for supposing that the hands of the men, who have thus been a source of anxiety to the Dublin police for twelve months past, and upon whose actions public light has just been thrown, are engaged in more serious work than the destruction of property. It is such an easy thing to discharge a squib of dynamite and provoke an alarm, but it is a different task to establish a band of assassins like the Invincibles, for the purpose of wiping out unpopular public men.

What might have been a very interesting law suit was just settled by an arrangement almost before it began. One Seaton, a promoter and manager of several short-lived clubs, sued George Abington Baird's executors for \$15,000, alleged to be owing to him by Mr. Baird when he died in New-Orleans. Many leading counsel were engaged on both sides. Mrs. Langtry was in the precincts of the court to be called as a witness and everybody was eager to hear what she might say respecting her relations to Seaton and "Squire" Abington. Her cross-examination would have helped to dispel the gloom of a London December, but public curiosity has been balked by a private settlement.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST H. H. WARNER.

ACCUSED IN THE REPORT OF HIS LONDON COMPANY OF MISSTATING ACCOUNTS AND CAUSING A SHORTAGE OF £12,450.

London, Dec. 2.—In 1889 H. H. Warner, proprietor of "Warner's Safe Cure" and other proprietary medicines, started a company here, capitalizing it at a large sum. To-day the report of the directors for the year ended in July last was submitted to the shareholders. The report states that the accounts for 1892 are inaccurate and that Mr. Warner purposely misstated them in order to swell the profits of the company. The report further charges that Mr. Warner appropriated to his own use funds of the American corporation at Rochester and that when this fact was discovered he said he was under the belief that on an adjustment of outstanding accounts the company would be found to be indebted to him.

The English court heard compelled Mr. Warner to give evidence for the repayment of the money due to the company, and altered the constitution of the Rochester concern so as to prevent further irregularities. Mr. Warner resisted the changes, and the court heard evidence from the American shareholders. It is now found, the report states, that the accounts for 1892 are inaccurate and that Mr. Warner purposely misstated them in order to swell the profits of the company. The report further charges that Mr. Warner appropriated to his own use funds of the American corporation at Rochester and that when this fact was discovered he said he was under the belief that on an adjustment of outstanding accounts the company would be found to be indebted to him.

that the leaders of both the Irish factions, notably Mr. Timothy Healy, have indicated a willingness to accept Parnellite aid to crush their rival. While the Irish leaders continue very much at loggerheads among themselves, they all seem agreed in their discontent toward the Government. Mr. Gladstone has possibly mollified them by his nebulous promise—if his words amount to so much—respecting the evicted tenants bill of next year, but Mr. Asquith, for his hauteur in answering the Irish members, and Mr. Morley, for moving the machinery of law, are becoming distinctly unpopular. In fact, the Irish Nationalist members and press assert that Mr. Morley is as much the landlord's partisan as his predecessor. This criticism and the secret societies will most possibly stiffen Mr. Morley's back.

ALL THE PRESIDING OFFICERS ILL.

Vienna, Dec. 2.—Seven members of the Lower House of the Reichsrath are ill of influenza. Among them are President von Chlumetzky and the vice-presidents, Baron Abrahamovics and Dr. von Kautsky. The latter is unable to attend yesterday's sitting, and Kautsky presided. Kautsky was confined to his bed yesterday, there being a sitting, owing to the lack of presiding officers.

FRENCH DEPUTIES HAVE A QUARREL.

Paris, Dec. 2.—The Chamber rallied today the elections of MM. Bischoffsheim, Alys and Casabianca. During the discussion preceding the ratification of the Franco-American Convention, the members rather tartly a personal dispute followed, and eventually Alys called Casabianca a liar. Casabianca is expected to challenge Alys.

A BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 2 (Special).—Two weeks ago thieves broke into the home of Mrs. William Armour, on Prairie-ave., and carried off a considerable quantity of valuables. Success apparently emboldened the thieves, for Mrs. Armour is now the victim of a still more daring robbery. Not until today has the story been published, as the police have been quietly prosecuting a search for the robbers.

Wednesday evening Mrs. Armour called upon her sister, Mrs. William Bentley Walker, of No. 2,627 Prairie-ave. The two houses are only five doors apart. It did not seem possible that any trouble could be encountered in passing from one to the other.

It was about 10 o'clock when Mrs. Armour started for home. She had traversed about half the short distance when two men suddenly confronted her and demanded her valuables. They were dressed in dark, heavy clothing, and were disguised with long overcoats and caps pulled well down over their faces. The men made savage threats as to what they would do in case any trouble was encountered. Mrs. Armour was compelled to part with her purse, diamond rings and bracelets and other valuables which she had with her. She reached her home unharmed, and the police think they know the guilty men, and are on the lookout for them.

The marriage of Mrs. Armour to Walter Demere, a millionaire lawyer of New-Orleans, took place during the summer of 1892. Mrs. Armour was the bride's sister, Mrs. William Walker. It was a quiet wedding, without bridesmaids or bridesmaids. The ceremony was performed in the First Presbyterian Church, officiated by the bridegroom comes of an old French Creole family identified with the early history of New-Orleans.

FAIR HARVARD AND HER ANNEX.

Boston, Dec. 2 (Special).—There is at the present time a strong probability that the class of '94 at the Harvard degree of B. A. Some time ago the Harvard Overseers intimated through President Eliot their willingness to incorporate the Annex with the university, providing the Annex could obtain an endowment of \$250,000. This endowment has now practically been obtained through the efforts of a group of women in Boston and Cambridge interested in the higher education of women. The main part of the fund was given by members of the before-mentioned group some years ago. The Harvard Hospital has recently received an endowment of \$100,000 from the same group, and the fund thus returns to the original donors, who have decided to devote the money to the Annex. The endowment of \$250,000 is understood that if it is not conferred by the end of the year, the Harvard Corporation. It is understood that if any action is taken, the union will be on the present to confer the degree of B. A. on the students of the Annex, of course, will be admitted to all the rights and privileges of the university.

"Harvard is agreeable," said President Eliot this morning, "and if the Annex is agreeable the Corporation of Harvard—that is to say, the present and the future—will be in a position to grant the degree of B. A. to the students of the Annex, of course, will be admitted to all the rights and privileges of the university."

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PRESENTED TO M. CARNOT.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

MINISTRY OF THE COLONIES THE ONLY PORTFOLIO UNFILLED.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER'S GOVERNMENT TO DECLARE ITS PROGRAMME TO-MORROW—THE PREMIER'S PROPOSED SUCCESSOR AS PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER.

Paris, Dec. 2.—It is stated that the Ministry just formed by M. Casimir-Perier has decided to accept an interpellation after it has made a declaration on Monday as to its programme. The Ministry is constituted as follows:

M. Casimir-Perier, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Jonart, Minister of Public Works.
M. Duboué, Minister of Justice.
M. Burdeau, Minister of Finance.
M. Buisson, Minister of Commerce.
M. Raynaud, Minister of the Interior.
General Merle, Minister of War.
M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture.

At half-past 5 o'clock this afternoon M. Casimir-Perier introduced his colleagues to President Carnot. The Ministers will meet to-morrow evening to hear the Premier's programme.

A hitch has occurred regarding the Ministry of the Colonies. All those to whom the place was offered have declined to accept office, and this is the only portfolio now unfilled.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies proposes the election of M. Brisson as President to succeed M. Casimir-Perier.

The new French Cabinet seems to be in effect complete, though the Minister of the Colonies has not yet been selected. At any rate, there is no doubt that M. Casimir-Perier now considers his task accomplished, and he would declare himself to be ready to build another cabinet, if his present political edifice should crumble to pieces before the onslaught of the opposition.

The persistent reluctance of M. Casimir-Perier to accept the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies is not easily understood. He was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies only two weeks ago, and that made him practically the best known and most influential personage in France after President Carnot himself, not to mention the political advantages which the speakership would have given to M. Perier over his competitors in the race for the Presidency of the Republic. The latter finally to exchange his present position for a Premiership, which the carriage of the Chamber may render so ephemeral, that an explanation of M. Perier's decision was looked for. It was said that M. Carnot had promised him that he would not seek re-election, and that he had undertaken to M. Casimir-Perier, in consequence of the whole support of the Administration. It is unlikely that such a promise has been made. It would be unworthy of the two statesmen, both anxious to respect the full liberty of the Senators and the Deputies assembled in Congress to elect the President.

M. Casimir-Perier has agreed to try to form the thirtieth cabinet which will have general elections for the President of the Republic. He has undertaken the task through patriotic motives and because he has, having been elected Speaker, a chance of securing in the Chamber a solid majority of Moderate Republicans, and of being able to carry out his programme of reform.

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CHICAGO CITY CONVENTIONS.

SWIFT AGAINST HOPKINS FOR MAYOR.

THE LATTER'S NOMINATION A DEFEAT FOR THE CITY HALL GANG—A TRAGIC INCIDENT.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Harmony and enthusiasm marked the proceedings to-day of the convention which nominated George Brainard Swift as Republican candidate for Mayor. Not a dissenting voice was raised in his nomination, which was made by acclamation amid the deafening cheers of the delegates who packed the North Side Turner Hall to its fullest capacity. Alderman Madden was chairman of the convention. When he reached the name of George B. Swift in his opening address the convention rose as one man and relieved its feelings by the most vociferous cheering, which rose and fell only to break out again with intensified vigor. Every delegate to the convention seemed imbued with the idea that victory for Swift and renewed ascendancy of the Republican party in Chicago were assured.

Mr. Swift's nomination had just been made when the proceedings of the convention were interrupted by a most sorrowful incident. Charles Kozminski, chairman of the delegation from the Fourth Ward, dropped dead in a committee room. His sudden death threw a feeling of profound sorrow over the whole assemblage, and the convention at once adjourned. Mr. Kozminski made one of the speeches nominating Mr. Swift. He had been ill at his home for several days, and said so in his speech; he added that he had come to the convention against the orders of his physician. Mr. Kozminski had been appointed a member of the committee on resolutions, and after his speech he retired to the committee-room. A few minutes later he dropped dead from heart disease.

Mr. Kozminski was the founder of the firm of Kozminski & Co., bankers. He was born near Breslau, Silesia, in 1837. At the age of eighteen he came to America and settled in Corning, N. Y., where he engaged in the oil business. The latter he came to Chicago, and since 1869 has been engaged in the banking business here. He occupied a high social position, and conscientiously filled many public offices and trusts. Five children and a widow survive him.

John P. Hopkins was nominated for Mayor by the Democratic convention in the West End Armory this evening. There was a great deal of talk before the convention assembled that the adherents of the Wenter faction, which were in a hopeless minority, would attempt to carry a compromise of force, and a free fight was looked for. But the Hopkins faction had the situation well in hand; they submitted to a compromise chairman, and then carried everything their own way. The latter he carried out of the convention was a ludicrous love feast on the platform of the convention hall between Postmaster Hesing and the defeated candidate, Frank Lawler. The latter has given some thought as to where his bread and butter comes from, and climbed into the band-wagon, with